EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE. — Daily Journa \$10; Courney Daily &; Frie Weekly &; Weekly &; Even ing Balletin & a year or 12% cents a week, if mailed & 5. Cour Prices—IN ADVANCE. — Country Dailies or Tri Weeklinsfor & 15; Weekly—I copy 2 years &; 1 copies I year &; 60 pits of a Dre & 15 deca.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paidin advance at the time subscribed for), the subscribed for a tour option, and the paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance or atour option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk,
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines
agate. one month. \$6 00
Do, each a Iditional insertion. \$25
Do, three months. \$10 00
Do, two weeks. \$25 \cdot Fo, four months. \$12 00
Do, two weeks. \$25 \cdot Fo, four months. \$20 00
Do, two weeks. \$35 00 Do, two months. \$20 00
Do, three weeks. \$500 Do, twelve months. \$20 00
Do, three weeks. \$500 Do, twelve months. \$25 00
Standing card, four lines or less, perannum. \$15 00
Do do two times per week perannum 60 00
Do do three times 'do do 100 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for firstinsertion and 60 cents for each subsequent ope.
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Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
an-payment exacted.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertisem, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other published each mow. Obituaries and
Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and

panies, ward, and other published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents perline; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, and essaccompanied by

cents perline; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, anless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat divertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half she above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—IN WEEKLY JOUENAL.—Each square (I. lines or less) first insertion.

\$1.00

Each continuance.

50

Each continuance.

Each continuance.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contractof yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1858.

The House of Representatives at Frankfort rejected on Thursday the bill introduced by Mr. Trapnall to provide for the purchase of the volumes of the Constitutional and Legislative Journals of the State which are missing from the State Library. An examination of the Library shows that the journals of the first two constitutional conventions, and the journals of the State Senate from 1793 to 1823 and of the House of Representatives from 1796 to 1813, and nearly all the acts of Assembly for the same period, are missing, having been lost at the time of the destruction of the Capitol by fire in

It is of great importance to the people of Kentucky that these missing volumes should be replaced among the public archives. Not only are they necessary as an authentic history of the infancy of the Commonwealth, but they may be essential in ascertaining the rights of persons and of property. The importance of having in the possession of the public offices a complete record of the constitutional and legislative proceedings of the State has been everywhere recognized. In many of the States large sums have been expended for this purpose and the expenditure has been invariably sanctioned and approved by the people. It will be greatly regretted that our Legislature has refused to make the small appropriation asked for to effect the object of the bill introduced by Mr. Trapnall. Such extreme niggardliness in legislation is unwise and unprofitable to the State. It is understood that the missing volumes may now be obtained from the private library of one of our citizens, and the opportunity to procure them may not occur again, but hereafter when the necessity of having a complete record of these proceedings shall have become more apparent it may be impossible to procure the books at any price, or, if to be found at all, the cost of them to the State will certainly be much greater than at present. Few appropriations have been proposed which so greatly merited the attention and the favor of the Legislature, and the refusal of the House of Representatives in this instance certainly appears unwise and short-sighted. The public library should at least contain a complete and authentic history of all the constitutional and legislative proceedings and acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth, and no opportunity to replace the lost records should be lightly abused.

THE POOR-RELIEF AND EMPLOMENT ASSOCIA-TION .- We are informed that this indispensable association is short of funds, and we know that the objects to whom they disburse alms and to whom they furnish employment are deserving. We further understand that an effort will be made to-day to augment the resources of the association, and to that end our citizens will be called upon for contributions.

Those who object to dispensing alms upon the ground that they may be deceived by applicants for eleemosynary aid, can dispense with their scruple in the present instance, for the managers of this association are well acquainted with the condition and necessities of our own poor and will see that whatever is contributed reaches the proper channels

Notwithstanding the cheapness of provisions and fuel during the present winter, it must not be forgotten that the demand for labor among the workiug classes has been very limited, and consequently the condition of the poor is less favorable than it was during seasons of more scarcity and more demand for labor. We scarcely need remind our devout readers that he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. Those who like the security will of course liberally contribute; while those who are not moved by devout considerations may as well partake of the satisfaction which a liberal bestowal of charity never fails to produce.

A lady correspondent, who professes to be horrified at the indelicacy of our paper, threatens for the future to set her foot on every copy she sees. She had better not. Our paper has i's in it.

The editor of a small but sharp sheet in Penn sylvania says that his "paper has just been knocked into pi." It always was a little tart.

promise of the service of the second second

[For the Louisville Bulletin.] "As sings the swan with parting breath, So I to thee."—Festus.

When twilight tears are sparkling On blossom, leaf, and stem, Wreathing night's ebon-tresses With a jewel'd diadem— When pale, sweet Luna's glancing At her image in the sea, Where the tiny waves are dancing— Dear Henry, think of me.

When in the midnight heavens Thy star, bright Sirius, beams, And mine, that's close beside it. With paler lustre gleams— When the zephyr's faint, low whisper Through the quivering aspen-tree Scarce sways its silvery leaflets— Dear Henry, think of me.

When the dark-blue eyes are closing Their fringed lids to sleep, And the weary world's reposing, Then our spirit-tryste we'll keep-In the mystic dream-land bowers Our souls shall wander free; Thou shalt twine my harp with flowers Whilst I sing of hope to thee,

For I know that years will crown thee With the laurel'd wreath of fame, That with the wisest, noblest Shull be found thine honored name; Then oh, when all are praising, And fond ones smile for thee. Amid them all, dear Henry, Keep one sweet thought for me.

CLARA. BIRDS-NEST COTTAGE, Nashville, Tenn., 1858.

"Il Segretario," the eloquent Virginia Whig, ome time ago proposed a public controversy with Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley declined in the following terms:

NEW YORK, May 5, 1857. New York, May 5, 1857.

Dear Sir: Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you invite, but troubles and bereavements are telling upon me, and I have a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would sell out my pecuniary interest in the Tribuue, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends, and my little ones. As it is, I am trying to get off to Europe, as soon as may be—at least within six months—for a year of study and rest. I am, therefore, in no mood for controversy.

This is touching and manly. May we not hope

This is touching and manly. May we not hope that the sobering, subduing hand of Time will yet be laid on the head of the arch-agitator as effectually as it has already rested on his heart?

ANOTHER DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER -We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Archer, the courteous clerk of the Southerner, for the special dispatch giving the particulars of the burning of the steamer Col. Crossman. The Southerner must have been in furnished by Walton & Barrett, the carpets, curthe vicinity when the disaster occurred, and from our knowledge of Capt. Triplett, Mr. Archer, and John Simm, and the upholstery by O. H. Wing. all her other officers, we are confident that every exertion was made to alleviate the suffering of those

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- Yesterday a very serious accident happened near Prooks's, on the Nashville railroad. Two boys from this city, named Smith, were there hunting. One of them seeing a flock of pigeons coming toward him, raised the muzzle of his gun which was pointed down gradually, and while doing so it went off accidentally, and the load entered the neck of his brother, who was in the range of the gun, killing him instantly. His body was brought to the city last evening on the cars.

Park Benjamin, Esq., we see, has sued the Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati for not receiving the delivery of his lecture on "Hard Times," after having engaged to do so. The lecturer seems determined to make the Cincinnati Association feel the force of his subject in one way or another.

A stupid lawyer in Illinois got thrashed in a fist-fight the other day. The pettifogger made as bad a "fist" at his antagonist as he makes at the

the citizens.

Lumber seeks the market where machinery exists, and will not come here in quantities if we do not have machinery. They not only cheapened the cost of all building marbly lucid effort." Undoubtedly the arrant old Abower the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the citizens. litionist has his "lucid intervals.

Our telegraph dispatches from Washington report the House in session at a late hour last night with little probability of an adjournment before

The Schenectady Star says that "the ice is thick over Erie's bosom, and her waters throb no more." Under these circumstances, we think the Star had better not attempt to "shine" on them.

The St. Louis Democrat has it from reliable authority that the suspended banks of that city contemplate a resumption of specie payment on the 1st of March.

A man named John Whiteman, from Indiana, was arrested yesterday for having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money.

It will be seen from our Frankfort letter that the Senate has passed the bank bill.

The Philadelphia banks resumed specie payents on Wednesday last.

The New York Times of Wednesday says: We are happy to state that we have authority for contradicting the report published in the Journal of contradicting the report published in the Johrnai of Commerce yesterlay, respecting an intended sale of the Collins steamers to the British Government. The company is somewhat embarrassed by the withhold-ing of the money due them by the Government for carrying the mails, but they have no idea of aband-oning the enterprise which has reflected so much honor on the American marine. Consequently the story that Captains Comstock and West have gone to England for the purpose of making sale of the Baltic and Atlantic is untrue. The Atlantic will leave New York on Feb. 15, and the other steamers

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KEN-TUCKY-WINTER TERM, 1857. Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Hallan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, February CAUSES DECIDED. Simpson vs McElroy, Marion; affirmed McElroy vs Simpson, Marion; affirmed Petty vs Reeder, Henderson; affirmed. Pate vs Pace, Handook; affirmed. Oliver vs Oliver, Christian; affirmed. Boyd vs Gary, Chistian; reversed. Hodges vs Shields, Ohio; reversed.

Walker vs Carpenter, Fleming; petition for a rehearing overruled.
Turner, Wilson, & Co. vs Browder, Christian;
Miller vs Mathend, Anderson;
Witherspoon vs Riley, Anderson;
McBrayer vs Collins, Anderson;
Anderson County Court vs Stone & Son, Anderson; were

ORDERS.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

There were seven feet water in the canal last evening. Weather clear and cold.

For New Orleans -The R. J. Ward, Capt. Silas F. Miller, will leave for New Orleans this evening. The Ward's accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the Western rivers-in fact there are very few boats that can compete with her in accommodations or fare.

The David White, Capt. McGill, has been una

voidably detained and will leave this morning. The White, too, is a splendid boat, and Capt. McG. leaves nothing undone to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of those who travel with him.

The H. D. Newcomb and Fanny Bullitt passed Evansville yesterday morning and will be found at Portland by daylight this morning. The Newcomb will return to New Orleans on Monday evening.

Capt. Bell telegraphed from Memphis yesterday morning that the Pacific will arrive on Sunday night. She left New Orleans last Monday night. The R. H. Winslow from Cincinnati and Empress

and Antelope from Louisville, arrived at New Orleans on Thursday.

The steamers Gladiator and Moses McLellan came up through the Indiana chute on the falls yesterday.

The McLellan will lie up. The Gladiator is going to Pittsburg to lie up
There are a number of packets going out to-day,
among them the John Gault, Captain Bunce, Mr. Gwathmey clerk. The Gault deserves liberal patronage. She is an excellent boat. The Time will leave for the Tennessee river, the Diamond for Evansville, the H. Bridges for Green river, the Em-

for Cincinnati.

We are indebted to the accommodating clerk of the Tempest, Mr. N. L. Johnson, for favors.

ma Dean for Carrollton, and the Telegraph No. 3

The Peerless .- This new steamer, commanded by Capt. Bissell, built for the Missouri river, will leave for St. Louis to-day. The Peerless has a beautiful model, and is as strong as wood and iron can make a boat. Her cabins and staterooms are large, and furnished in the richest style. The dimensions of her hull are as follows: Length ou deck 220 feet, beam 33 feet, and depth of hold 6 feet. She draws only 28 inches light, and can carry 700 tons.

Her engines are 7 feet stroke, with 22 inch cylinders, and her waterwheels are 30 feet in diameter,

with 9 feet buckets. Her hull was built by Mr. Collins, the machinery by Roach & Long, and the cal in by McLaren & Co. tains, and linens by Hite & Small, the furniture by

Among her officers is Mr. J. Johnson, formerly of this city. He has charge of the bar, and is an excellent officer.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN WASHINGTON. - The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Washington under date of the 2d says:

from Wa-hington under date of the 2d says:

Messrs. Clay of Ky., Dewart of Pa, and Haskin of N, Y, who were a committee of Democrats to wait upon the President, were received at the White House last evening. There was a full and free conference. Mr. Buchanan said to Mr. Clay, that whatever vote he gave on the Lecompton constitution would n. t, so far as he was concerned, sever their friendly relations. The Administration, too, seemed to admit that if fraud were detected, if would affect the admission of Kansas under Lecompton.

There was nothing done at the caucus of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation. They stand 7 to 7, with one absent.

Leading Southern Democrats say that they are ready for a compromise.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentlemen: The act to incorporate a planing mill has been discussed in your columns, and an effort has been made to disparage the public-spirited citizens who have originates it; and the prejudices which have been excited against it only show how important and necessary it is to the city at large. The city of Louisville certainly suffered a heavy loss when the planing mills of J. N. Breden & Co. were consumed by fire. They furnished a support to more than five hundred persons, who were the mechanics and laborers, with their families. They bought large stocks of lumber which would have gone to other cities, and, after converting the greater part of it into building materials, sold the residue and served to reduce the price of lumber to the citizens.

were building up a new and larger business along all the coessible routes to the city—a business capable of indefiitie enlargement in the South, and especially along the
ine of the Nashville Railroad. That this was beneficial to
he city cannot be denied. But it has all gone, and Mr.
sreden, whose experience enables him to see the great loss
we have suffered, like every public-spirited citizen desires
o see it restored.

Breden, whose experience enables him to see the great loss we have suffered, like every public-spirited citizen desires to see it restored.

He invested a large property in planing mills, and, not being able to insure it, it was all lost by fire. He saw how profitable to the owners and to the city the business was, and wishes to see it revived. But he or any other prudent citizen, after such experience, would not subject so much to such a risk, and naturally looks to incorporated capital alone. He can invest under the proposed plan no more than others, and, if he was afraid of fire in his own case, he will be also in this. But, seeing the great utility of it to the city, public spirit alone has moved him to project it. It is said that these things are left to private enterprise elsewhere. Unfortunately private enterprise accomplishes elsewhere more than it does in Louisville. But is not the fact, that, under the laws authorizing special and limited partnerships in other States, individuals undertake elsewhere what a special act of the Legislature makes necessary for them before they will undertake the same here, and is not the want of such a law in Kentucky the reason why the Legislature is now appealed to? That this company, if chartered, could greatly benefit the city, is the reason for this proceeding, and individual opposition ought not to be in the way of it.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

A Long Session—Captain Marshall's Lecture—Senate
Bills Passed—The Bank Bill Passed the Senate— The Bill and its Amendments—Mr. Machen's Resolutions—The Publication Bill—The Lunatic Asylum Appropriation, &c., &c., &c.

The Bill and its Amendments—Mr. Machen's Resolutions—The Publication Bill—The Lunatic Asylum Appropriation, &c., &c., &c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5, 3 P. M.

If the resolution passed by both houses the other day to adjourn on the 14th day of February next is to be construed literally, this is to be the longest session of any Legislature which has ever been convened since the "times that tried men's soils," the time when our forefathers "fit and bled and died" for liberty. The resolution which was introduced into the House of Representatives some time in January provides that the Legislature shall adjourn on the 5th day of February next, but owing to the delays incidental to legislation the resolution did not pass the Senate, and consequently was not signed by the Governor until the 3d of February, at which time it became a law. As the Democracy are "strict constructionists," we suppose they, of course, will have to take the responsibility of extending the session of the Legislature one year and ten days beyond the time fixed by the constitution. If this construction is insisted upon, the only effect it will have, will be to place in the power of a bare majority the time of adjournment at any period. So, whether we leave here on the 15th or not, is a question which must be solved by time and Demccracy.

Capt. Thomas F. Marshall last night delivered the first of his series of lectures upon History, but as I had a previous engagement to indulge in the luxury of oysters, Southdown, boned turkey, Madeira, Champagne, &c., and the loss of my dinner had made the carnal predominate over the literary appetite, I was compelled to forego the pleasure of hearing him, as were a number of other persons who partook of Governor Morehead's elegant hospitality last night. I understood, however, that he had a large and attentive audience, and that he acquitted him-

self in a manner which did justice to even Tom Mar-shall. He lectures again to night, and I suppose of course will be greeted with a large, fashionable, and

course will be greeted with a large, fashionable, and attentive audience.

In the Senate, after some little consideration, the county of Jackson was added to the 12th Judicial district, and other bills were passed as follows: A bill incorporating the Hopkinaville Press Printing Company; a bill incorporating the Brideport Female Institute; a bill chartering the Versailles and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company; a bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to take depositions upon consent of parties. There was also pending a bill to establish Equity and Criminal Courts in the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th districts, but any action thereupon was cut off by the hours of the day, which brought up the bank question, and which, I am ex-9sh, 10th, 11th, and 13th districts, but any action thereupon was cut off by the hours of the day, which brought up the bank question, and which, I am exceedingly happy to say, has at last been decided, so far as the Senate is concerned. As so many amendments have been proposed, some of them adopted and some rejected, I suppose few of your readers understand the bill as it passed. The bill as adopted by the Senate was the orginal bill with the amendments of Messrs. Sudduth and King. Mr. King's amendment was simply to establish a branch of the Northern Bank at Paducah, with a capital of \$200,000. As the bill will be of great interest to all your readers, I append it. The bill is,

That the chartered privileges and rights of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Louisville shall continue in full force for the period of twenty years, from the first day of January, 1883; that the chartered privileges and rights of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Kentucky shall continue in full store for twenty years from the first day of October, 1844; and that the chartered privileges and rights of the president, directors, and company of the Northern Bank of Kentucky shall continue in full force for twenty years, from the first day of October, 1844; and that the chartered privileges and rights of the president, directors, and company of the Northern Bank of Kentucky shall continue in full force for twenty years, from the first day of May, 1855. But said extensions of the charters of raid Banks shall be subject to the resurictions and provisions following, to-wii:

First, Each of said banks shall remain subject to all the limitations, restrictions, penalicies, conditions, and duties imposed on them by the respective acts for their incorporations, and at the acts amendatory thereto.

Second. That the Legislature shall, at all times, have and retain the power of prohibiting the issue of bank notes by either of said banks below the denomination of five dollars; and, after the year 1875, shall have

dolars; and, after the year 1875, shall have the power of problibing the issue of bank notes under the denomination of ten dollars, within one year from the first of June, 1885, the Bank of Louisville shall establish a branch in the town of Glasgow, in the county of Barren, with a capital of not less than \$200,000; that the Bank of Kentucky shall establish a branch at the town of Golumbus, in the county of Hickman, with a capital of not less than \$150,000; and that the Northern Bank of Kentocky shall establish a branch at the town of Burksville, in the county of Cumberland, with a capital of not less than \$150,000.

Fourth. That if the stockholders of each of said banks, at a stated or called meeting, to be held within one year from the 19th of May, 1885, by a vote of the majority in interest of all the stockholders, shall agree to accept the provisions of this act at such meeting, the Governor shall have the right of voting the stock of this Commonwealth in said banks, either in person or by proxy; and he is hereby cirected to vote in favor of accepting the provisions of this act. Each bank, whose stockholders agree to accept the provisions of this act, shall become entitled to the benefit thereof, though one or both of the other banks should not accept them. The pre-ivent and directors of each oank shall superintend the voting in such bank. The vote of each stockholder shall be written upon the book in which happed such you can be be a capital of president and directors. A copy of said voting, authenticates in like manner, shall be cut-reed to the Governor, whose duty it shall be, upon its as pearing that the provisions of this act have been accepted by that the previse of either or all of said banks, to issue a proclamation extending the charters of such accepting banks for the periods named in this act.

Mr. Sudduth's amendment reads:

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lamation extending the charters of such accepting banks for the periods named in this act.

Mr. Sudduth's amendment reads:

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of each and every incorporated by the fovernor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, a true and perfect list of all bills of exchange and negotiable notes converted into bills of exchange, purchased by the principal bank and each of its branches in the preceding month, which list shall show the amount, time of maturity, place of paymest, and date of purchase of each bill, together with the amount and rate of exchange or each bill, together with the amount and rate of exchange or each bill, together with the amount and rate of exchange or charged on each bill. Said lists shall be verified by the affidavits of the cashiers of the respective banks and branches. But it shall not be necessary to put on said list any bill or negotiable note, from which only legal interest (and nothing for exchange) was discounted; nor shall the names of the parties to such bills be placed thereon.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said board to examine carefully said lists, and the rate of exchange charged by each bank, and if, in the opinion of the najority of said board, any bank shall have charged usurious interest, under color of exchange, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make a motion, in the name of the Commonwealth, against such bank, for a judgment for the fine hereafter named, for such lilegal charge; of which motion at least-t-n days' notice shall be given to said bank, and if, on the trial or said motion, it shall be adjudged that the bank has charged usurious interest, under color of a charge of exchange, on any one or more of such bills or notes, the court shall render a judgment against such bank, for a fine equal to the amount of such bills or notes. Either party may except to the judgment, and appeal therefrom to the court of appeals.

Sec. 3. For a railure to report the lists, as required by the first section or this cet, for the space of thirty da

The Senate also passed, by a large majority, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Commercial Bank six hundred thousand dollars and to authorize it to establish two branches. This bill places the Commercial on something like an equality with the other banks.

As the time of the Senate had been occupied all As the time of the Senate had been occupied an morning in the discussion of the bank question, the members decided to make a provisional arrangement for dinner, and adjourned without transacting any further business.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Ma-chen offered the following resolutions, which, under the rules of the House, is compelled to lie one day upon the table:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Common wealth of Kentucky. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Kepresentatives requested to favor the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, according to the recommendations of the President in his message of the 2d inst. upon an equal footing with the other States of

the dinst., upon an equal footing with the other States of the Union. Resolved, That the dominant division of the people of the Territory of Kansas having elected a Governor and other State officers, together with a legislature, according to the provisions of the Lecompton constitution, pledged to organize the government as soon as admitted into the Union under said constitution, and therefore provide for the calling of a convention to amend or reconscruct said constitution in accordance with the will of the people of sald State. It is obvious that the immediate admission of the State will terminate all external agitation, and, in a short time, must bring quiet to that distracted people; whereas the refusal to admit the State as now proposed would certainly increase the excitement and prolong agitation, which must be attended with serious evils, and might terminate in results which every patriot would deplore.

terminate in results which every patriot would deplore.

The House also passed a bill appropriating seven hundred dollars for the purpose of removing some "dornicks" and other obstructions in the headwaters of the Kentucky river. The mountain boys will be enabled thereby to dispose of some of their rocks. The House also appropriated \$18,000 toward the improvement of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which is reported to be in a wretched condition, and the additional sum of \$19,000 for the purchase of a farm contiguous to the Asylum.

additional sum of \$15,000 for the purchase of a farm contiguous to the Asylum.

The only question, aside from these, of any note was the bill offered by Mr. Richardson, of Kenton, a few days ago in regard to certain publications in the newspapers of the Commonwealth. Mr. R. advocated the bill in a powerful and able speech, but before any action was taken the House took a recess. I have great doubts about the passage of the lift of great many members who never would

cess. I have great doubts about the passage of the bill. A great many members, who never would have been members without the aid of the press, with that ingratitude which little minds invariably possess, seem determined, like the snake in the fable, to sting the hand which warmed them into life. Let all such be unmade as quickly as they were made, and let one breath of the entire press put out all such unworthy lights.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858. Present-E. D. Weatherford, president, and all the members except Aldermen Hall, Burton, and

Rousseau.

A report from Thomas Morris, marketmaster at Portland, showing \$50 35 collected on account of stall rents, which was filed.

A revolution from the Common Council proposing a joint committee of two from the Common Council, and one from this board, with instructions to confer with the board of trustees for the public schools, as to the propriety of admitting children into the schools, whose parents reside out side the city limits, was read and concurred in, and Alderman Duvall appointed as the committee from this board.

appointed as the committee from this board.

A claim of \$20 in favor of J. R. Bettison for rent of room at election was referred to Committee on of room a Elections.

Elections.

On motion of Alderman Crawford, the Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of a message from the Mayor in reference to finances, collection of taxes, &c.

Alderman Weatherford, from the Committee on Streets of Eastern District, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for grading and paving the alley between Floyd and Preston, and Madison and Walnut streets, Chas. Obst. contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Weatherford, from same, reported a resolution from the Common Council approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on the north side of Madison street, between Jackson and Haacock, M. W. Redd contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported against a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Street In-spector for the Western District to place flag-stones across Chestnut street, at the east side of Seventh street, which was concurred in and the same was re-

jected.

Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a readvantal Howard, from the same, reported a resolution from the Common Council approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on the north side of Ma'n street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, B. Miller contractor, which was concurred in

was concurred in.

Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a res-Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a res-olution authorizing the well on the south side of Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, to be repaired, and rescinding the resolution hereto-fore adopted authorizing a well to be dug at the cor-ner of Thirteenth and Market streets, which was adopted.

ner of Thirteenth and Market streets, which was adopted.

A'derman Duvall, by leave, introduced a resolution proposing a joint session at 8½ o'clock this evening for the purpose of electing a school trustee for the Fourth Ward, in place of Dr. R. Somerby, deceased, which was adopted.

Alderman Kalfus, from the Revision Committee, reported against a claim in favor of F. McHarry's estate, which was concurred in and the claim rejected.

jected.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the Board of Underwriters to make such arrangements with A. B. Latta as will secure either one or two steam fire engines built by him after the pattern and dimensions of the "Eclipse," together with a report from the Committee on Fire Department in reference to the purchase of said engines, was read, concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

An ordinance from the Common Council providing

An ordinance from the Common Council providing for the sale of real estate and other property belong-ing to the city of Louisville was read and referred to Committee on Fire Department.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when Nat. Wolfe was duly elected school trustee for the Fourth ward in place of Dr. R. Somerby, deceased.
On motion, the joint session arose. SEPARATE SESSION.

A message was read from the Mayor giving his ojections to an ordinance granting license to huckobjections to an ordinance granting license to huck-sters, and the question being taken on the passage thereof, the Mayor's veto to the contrary notwith-standing, said ordinance was passed by the follow-ing vote:

ing vote: Yeas-Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Duvall, Kalfus, Crawford, and Howard—5. Nays—None.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the trustees of the University to re-convey to the city the University square, buildings, &c., being a substitute for a resolution of this Board, was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Carter W. Tiller \$3 for conveying a small-pox patient to the pest-house. John P. Davidson \$5 for rent of room for election January 16, 1858. Wm. Kaye \$2 10 for attendance as a witness in the Bullitt circuit court. Louisville police \$2,476 for services rendered during the month of January. Ben. W. Street hands of the Eastern District \$352 75; \$390 07 and \$269 06 for work from the 9th of December to February 4. Thomas Williams & Co. \$4 95 for repairs on market houses. Street hands of the Western District \$237 20 for work from January

the Western District \$237 20 for work from January 21 to February 5. Engelbert Snyder \$38 balance due on account of beer-house license.

The amendment by the Common Council to a resolution of this Board authorizing the Mayor to contract with J. D. Selvage to repair the Portland avenue was concurred in and adopted as amended. On motion of Alderman Duvall a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., and then the Board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

Poisoned Hebself and Husband.—Gadpen Gross, a German, aged about 23 years, lived in New York with his wife, in a cellar under the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Duaneand William streets, where he kept a lager-beer saloon. Finding business of late to be very dull, he expressed his intention of removing to Washington alone, in hopes of bettering his fortune. His wife craved permission to accompany him, but he refused. At this she appeared greative delegated.

ly dejected.

Om Monday both man and wife were taken suddenly ill.

The wife died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the
husband at 11 o'clock at night. The wife declared, just before her death, that she had poisoned the dinner meal that
her sufferings might cease, and her husband should not go

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

FEBRUARY 5. ARRIVALS.

Superior, Cin. Metropolis, Pitts. B. M. Runyau, Cin. Princess, Cin. Lady Walton, Cin. Gladiator, St. Louis. Memphis, Cin. Diamond, Evansville.

DEPARTURES. Lady Walton, Ark. kiver. Memphis, Memphis. Alvin Adams, Memphis. Superior, Cin. Metropolis, N. O. 3. M. Runyan, N. O. Princess, Nashvide. RECEIPTS.

Gardner; edrs, order.

Per Superior from Cincinnati—114 bbls whisky, Cobb, M
& Co; 15 rolls leather, Ryan; 275 bdls paper, Dupoots; 70 kgs
lead, Robinson; 45 bxs candles, Curd; 110 do do, Terry, K
& Co; 20 bags seed, Pitkin; 22 do do, Peter & Buchanan; 65
bbls whisky, Armstrong; 12 bbls apples, Patton; 26 bags
starch, Newcount; sdrs, order.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—124 bbls whisky, Roots,
25 do do, Jones; 10 do beer, Fallseraft; 80 do potatoes, Clifford; 44 oil bbls, Skeen; 20 pc furniture, Stokes; 1,000 plow
handles, Belknap; 299 bags bran, Carler; 64 do corri, Buckner; 140 do do, Brown; 46 bales hay, Wallace; 2 hhds tobacco, Pickett; 14 bbls apples, owner.

M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor, FOURTH STREET,

Under Masonie Temple

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1858.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCI-ENCES. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea.-We plead guilty of neglect in not noticing sooner this old and e stablished favorite of the public. The number for January reached us in good time, and is filled as usual with both original and selected matter of great interest to the medical profession. In the review department, among other articles is one on the work just published by our townsman, Prof. Henry Miller. The reviewer speaks in high terms of it. The Journal is published quarterly at \$5 a year.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MONTHLY FOR JANUARY. New York. This journal has not been so long before the public, but is received with much favor. Its editors, who are also the proprietors, are not connected with any publishing house, or with any school, or sect, or degree, or party. They are fearless, frank, just, out-spoken men, who are guided solely by what they conceive to be the true interests of the profession. The Monthly embraces among its contributors some of the savans of the old world. We are glad to learn that the past year was marked by a large increase in the list of subscribers. It circulate now in every State and Territory of the Union. The publishers signalize the new year by augmenting the reading matter from sixty-four to eighty pages. The price remains the same-\$3 a year. All who wish a monthly visitor, we are sure will be pleased with this one.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE,-The causes of the malady at the National Hotel at Washington, says an exchange, were fully revealed when the new occupants undertook the operation of cleansing. They found in the enormous cellar decaying and poisonous matter enough of all sorts to have killed an army of men, if subject to its exhalation. There were removed from this part of the house sixty-seven cart loads of putrid stuff; and when it is said that a part of this consisted of the contents of the privy vaults which had overflowed in the cellar from choked up drains, and the remainder was the refuse of the kitchen and pantry-all in the most offensive condition-no one will be surprised that the National Hotel became a pest-house. Yet all this corruption the stupid Washington Board of Health, composed of doctors and scientific men, after repeated examinations of the premises failed to find.

In the Senate, on Friday evening, the bill restricting the banks from taking usury under the color of exchange was passed. It provides for monthly reports, to be published in two papers in Frankfort, one in Louisville, and one in Lexington. The bill is in substance the same as the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the bill rechartering the banks, which was given in the letter of our Frankfort correspondent. It also includes deposit banks and savings institutions in its provisions.

The bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank increases her stock \$600,000 and retains the power to restrict the issue of small notes.

The House of Representatives, on Friday evening, passed a bill for the benefit of the common schools

LATER FROM RIO .- Rio advices to the 24th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The news principally concerns the financial crisis, which was beginning to seriously affect the business of the port. Affairs had already reached something like a panic, similar to that through which our own and European cities have passed. Business of all kinds was at a stand still, especially in coffee, the principal export buyers taking advantage of the condition of the money market to demand a reduction of 400 to 500 reis, to which holders, in view of the quantity on hand and the estimated crop, were not disposed to concede. Freights were of course dull, and the amount of shipping in port large, 146 vessels

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE ROBBERY. - The Press gives the following particulars of this affair, already mentioned by telegraph:

Van Geesen had been for a considerable length of time en aged in this nefarious letter stealing business. He is a man 23 or 24 years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the Lexington post-office. He was engaged as a clerk in the Chicago post-office in April last, since when he has appeared to conduct himself with great propriety. He first commenced stealing in the month of July last, as he stated after stealing in the month of Jaly last, as he stated after his arrest. Since that time, frequent complaints have come to Postmaster Price of money letters not reaching their destination. Mr. Price went to work to investigate the matter himself, and employ such aid in so doing as he might require.

The leakage was found to be in the Western mailing room. He proceeded by inquiring, in such a way as not to arouse suspicion, into the character, habits, and occupation when not on duty in the office, of each of the clerks in this room. By this

fice, of each of the clerks in this room. By this means he learned that Van Geesen (one of the most upright men to all appearance in the office) had some \$500 of money loaned; that he had recently taken a house in Buffalo street, which he had furnished rich-ly at an expense of over \$1,000, and that he was en-gaged to be married on the 15th of February (this

gaged to be married on the 15th of February (this month) to an estimable young lady in Louisville.

Mr. Paul H. Dennis, special mail agent for this city, was then deputized to perform the more especial part of a detective's duty. Procuring from Eastern postoffice envelops properly stamped and registered, a decoy package, or letter containing \$50, and addressed to a banker at Dixon, Ill, was placed in the mail to be made up by Geesen for that office. In the meantime close and secret watch was kept on the suspected clerk. After making up the package In the meantime close and secret watch was kept on the suspected clerk. After making up the package, he went out to the privy, returning in a short time. The package, before it left the office, was found to be missing. Although satisfied that the clerk had taken it, no further step was taken until he left the office to go to supper, when Mr. Dennis proceeded to arrest him. The money which the letter had con-related was found upon his presen.

tained was found upon his person.

He was committed to jail on a warrant issued by Commissioner Bross.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO OWNERS OF ARKAN-SAS SWAMP-LANDS .- We have obtained fro sas Swamp-Lands.—We have obtained from a religible source the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas upon the question of taxing the swamp lands of that State, an abstract of which will be

lands of that State, an abstract of which will be found below:

1st. That the swamp and overflowed lands sold under the act of 10th January, 1851, while the 14th section thereof was in force, are, by contract between the State and the purchasers, exempt from

2d. That the period of exemption legins at the date of the purchase from the State, and continues for ten years if the lands are not soon reclaimed, and if they are, that the exemption ceases upon their reclamation; and in no event does it continue longer than ten years, whether reclaimed or not.

longer than ten years, whether reclaimed or not.

3d Whenever any of the levees and drains, provided for by the act of 1851, are completed, the lands intended to be protected or drained thereby are within the meaning of the law reclaimed. And, 4th. That the lands cannot be taxed till after the expiration of the period of exemption; and so much of the act of 6th January, 1855, as provides that they shall be, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void.

Memphis Eaple and Engitter.

Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

The only fresh news brought by the Frainburg derived from telegrams to the evenin & Glasgow popers. It consists chiefly in particulars of the late attempted assassination of the Emp' oror Napoleon:

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald telegraphs on the 16th: "As the Imperial carriage drove up to the main entrance of the theatre, and as one of the footmen was on the act of opening the door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating powder, were flung from the top of one of the houses opposite among the cortege, and exploded on reaching the ground. The first full just in front of the carriage, its fragments killing one horse, wounding the footman, and piercing the hat of the Emperor about an inch above his head. The other shells burst among the crowd and escort. An eye-witness says there was an interval of a few seconds between the second and third explosions. The Emperor had alighted; he then carried the Empress in his arms to the steps of the opera-house, but scarcely had he done so when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces.

so when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces.

The houses opposite were immedia ely taken possession of by the police, and in one several Italians were arrested, one having a loaded revolver. The shells mu't have been large, containing a great quantity of gunpowder, as the report broke all the windows on the opposite side of the street. It is supposed the attempt was believed certein of success, for the death of the Emperor was a current report at the time of the outrage. At the opening of the Bourse, the cry of "Vive l' Empereur!" was universa!. Two hundred persons have been taken, and arrests continue; even some of the police have been arrested. The indignation against the assassins is increased, because they must have known sins is increased, because they must have known that the Empress and other ladies would be present. The explosions were heard at a quarter of a mile, and placed the immediate spot in darkness for a short time. The Emperor's hat was torn into two parts. The collar of the cloak he wore, and that

part which covered his shoulder, was rent open.

The London Times of the 16th, in its second edition, publishes a letter, dated Dec. 2, from Cawnpore, describing the retreat after Windham's defeat, tion, publishes a letter, dated Dec. 2, from Cawnpore, describing the retreat after Windham's defeat,
and the paric in the camp. Windham lost his
camp, with five hundred tents, and the mess
plate of six regiments, no end of tents, saddiery, and harness in an unfinished state, and private property valued at £50,000. So it is said. He
left his flank exposed, and made no provision for the
safety of his camp. The conduct of the 64th Regiment was admirable; they made a desperate charge.
Major Sterling, Captains Murphy and Macrae were
shot dead. Capt. Parsons was wounded. Brigashot dead. Capt. Parsons was wound d. Briga-dier Wilson was shot, after exclaiming, "Now, boys, you have them." Two British guns opened on the regiment by mistake, whilst the enemy's cav-

alry charged them.

The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the Victoria cross upon Capt. Havelock, son of the deceased hero, for signal acts of coolness and courage on the field of battle.

IN THE SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1858. Mr. Irvine, from the Committee on Banks, made

the following report, viz:

The Committee on Banks ask leave to submit to

he Senate the following report:
The committee have received from each of the The committee have received from each of the banks a report in response to the interrogatories which, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate, were submitted to them by your committee. The responses are referred to as part of this report, and are herewith presented to the Senate. The committee, supposing it would be more satisfactory to the Senate, have determined to present a consolidated statement of the means and liabilities of the various banks in the State, showing at one view their condition on the 31st of December, 1857, except the People's Bank, which only went into operation on the 26th of November, 1857, and has as yet done but very little business. This condensed report is made out from the responses above referred to, and

[Here follows two large tables giving the condition of the banks in detail—the substance of which

by this report is shown that the resources of the banks amount to the sum of \$28,526,321 21; and their entire liabilities to \$26,102,886 48, leaving their contingent fund and surplus profits \$2,423,-434 73; from which deduct \$487,186 71, amount of the surplus deducts the surplus profits \$2,423,-434 73; from which deduct \$487,186 71, amount of the surplus deducts the surplus profits \$2,423,-434 73; from which deduct \$487,186 71, amount of the surplus profits \$2,423,-434 73; from which deduct \$487,186 71, amount of the surplus \$48,048 92, clear profits \$48,048 93, clear profits \$48,048

suspended debt, leaves \$1,936,248 02, clear profits, over and above all liabilities.

From the examination the committee have been From the examination the committee have been enabled to give these responses of the banks, nothing in violation of their respective charters has been discovered, nor anything, in the opinion of the committe, demanding legislative interposition. Their present condition is deemed sound and satisfactory, and more especially in view of the severe ordeal through which they have recently passed, and from which they can hardly be regarded, even now, entirely relieved.

Legislative interference with chartered banking

tirely relieved.

Legislative interference with chartered banking institutions, not imperiously called for, is believed to be generally unwise, and more particularly at a time of unexampled monetary depression. It tends to excite suspicion and impair public confidence, the latter so essential to effect the important objects for which banks are established.

The banks in Kentucky have had, and still have

The banks in Kentucky have had, and still have, of the country, at home and abroad, in a very nent degree. Their stock has very generally been above par, and they have furnished a currency, than which no State has had a better, and, until the recent embarrassment and derangement, exchange

Your committee also deem it matter of high Your committee also deem it matter of high commendation to the banks of Kentucky that, during the most wide-spread and overwhelming monetary pressure and distress probably ever experienced in Europe or America, they have done what the banks in no other State in the Union have done, and what even the banks of the most powerful commercial nation upon the globe was unable to do; they have weathered the storm and maintained their ground, thus far at least, without suspension; while they have done this, there have been but few failures in commercial or other pursuits and less pecuniary have done this, there have been but few failures in commercial or other pursuits and less pecuniary pressure in this State, it is believed, than in any other part of the country. But the committee do not, by any means, ascribe this favorable condition of Kentucky entirely to the judicious management of the banks—so far from it, the banks ewe in a great measure, their successful struggle, under so great and extraordinary pressure, and their present condition, to the signal forbearance and confidence of the community. The people have very generally been satisfied with the currency—the bank circulation—and have rarely manifested a desire to convert it into specie. But the banks have been much embarrassed and crippled in their operations by the constant drain upon their specie basis by private bankers and brokers, and have necessarily been compelled to shape their course, and regulate their busipelled to shape their course, and regulate their business, in view of it.

Notwithstanding the very favorable opinion ex-

pressed in this report of the condition and manage-ment of the banks, and notwithstanding the commit-tee are aware that it is actually necessary that the banks should deal in bills of exchange to an amount sufficient to keep up their specie basis, yet the com-mittee cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that the banks have extended their bill of exchange business to a disproportionate and unjustifiable amount, and to some extent have charged too great a rate of exchange, as will appear by reference to

their responses.

The committee have had under consideration the The committee have had under consideration the propriety of extending the charters of several of the banks, which will expire in a few years. The charter of the Bank of Louisville will expire on the 1st of January, 1863; of the Bank of Kentucky, the 1st day of October, 1864; of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the 1st day of May, 1855. The aggregate capital of these banks is \$7,030,000, their circulation \$4,661,257. They are all in high credit, and the committee have come to the conclusion that it will be good policy to extend their present charters. It is very desirable for them to know, at an early day, whether they are to wind up when their charters expire, or whether their charters will be extended. Their course in business would very much depend upon their known destiny, when their present charters expire.

It is apprehended from the present indications that the States, in regard to currency and exchanges,

It is apprehended from the present indications that the States, in regard to currency and exchanges, will have to take care of themselves. Little can be expected from the general government. In that view, Kentucky can hardly hope to do better than to continue her present currency, and, of course,

er present banking institutions. They are identiher present banking institutions. They are identified with the business of the country, and possess, in a great degree, its confidence. The extensions, at this time, of the charters of the banks alluded to, it is confidently believed, would have a tranquilizing influence upon the public mind, and afford additional assurance of a continuing, sound, and stable currency, and of general prosperity.

The State of Kentucky holds the following amounts of stock in the banks whose charters are proposed to be extended, to wit:

In the Bank of Louisville\$40,600 00

The ordinary dividend on this stock, of ten per cent. per annum, amounts to........\$134,400 00 State tax on stock in said banks...... 35,150 00

nowing an annual income from these

While, therefore, the extension of the chartered While, therefore, the extension of the chartered lives of the banks would certainly promote the interest of the individual stockholders, and pecuniary interest of the State would be promoted in an equal or greater ratio; conceding, as the committee do, that this pecuniary interest should be made to yield to the general welfare, they are not aware of any seriously contemplated policy of attempting to dispense with the aid and facilities of State banks. The banks of this State, and their branches, extend to almost every section of the State, and where located the people manifest no disposition to be rid of cated the people manifest no disposition to be rid of them, and those sections which have not a conveni-ently accessible bank manifest an earnest desire for the location of a bank or branch in their midst.

Surrounded, as we are, with States flooded with a paper circulation, a purely metallic currency, how-ever desirable, would be an impossibility. While there is no difference of opinion as to the superiority of the currency afforded by our own banks, with whose condition we are acquainted, and whose soundness is undoubted, over that afforded by the banks of the states, which would necesserily flow in upon the withdrawal of our own, the committee regard the currency afforded by the banks of this State as the full equivalent of a gold and silver currency. The ease of transportation, and the facility of transacting business, being more than equal to the trouble

acting business, being more than equal to the trouble and delay of converting into coin, in a few instances in which such conversions are desirable, in the ordinary business of the country.

The committee therefore assume that the policy of having our own State institutions is the settled policy of Kentucky, sanctioned by the unmistakably expressed wishes and conviction of the people for more than twenty years.

ore than twenty years.

The committee would not, under these circum stances, regard it as the part of wisdom to prevent the continued existence of these banks, which have been tried by commercial convulsions as violent as been tried by commercial convulsions as violent as any that we have reason to expect in the future, and whose solvency and soundness, during a periad of more than 20 years, have never been doubted for a single day. It will be seen, by an examination of the statement of the condition of these banks, that each of them have a considerable amount of accumulated surplus profits. The Bank of Louisville has \$170,358. The Bank of Kentucky \$841,219, and the Northern Bank \$454,480. If the whole suspended debt of these banks be deducted from the accumulations, there will still be found belonging to each a large surplus. This is really an addition to the capitals of those banks, upon which business has been legitimately done, and profits made, thereby considerably swelling the profits on the nominal capital of the banks. These profits might now be permitted to be legally converted into capital, and used for forming an additional branch to each of those banks, to be located at points most destitute of, while needing and desiring bank fac lities.

The committee have in accordance with the

of, while needing and desiring bank fac lities.

The committee have, in accordance with the views here presented, drawn up a bill, which they report; for extending the charters of the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Among the few additional conditions imposed is that of each bank, within one year from the 1st of June next, locating an additional branch. The committee have understood there are at least that number of sections of the State destinate of banking facilities, yet greatly destinated the section of the sections. State destitute of banking facilities, yet greatly desiring them, and fairly entitled to them by the amount of their business and commerce.

amount of their business and commerce.

There are restrictions which they would feel disposed to favor, in a general law applicable to all the banks of issue in the State, which they are not in favor of applying specially to these banks.

DAVID IRVINE,

Chairman Senate Committee on Banks. January 23, 1858.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST IN BOSTON.—Some time since, a young man, representing that he belonged in Bangor, Me., and giving his name as William Coombs, became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Susannah Cushman, the only daughter of a wealthy farmer in Charver, Mass, and on Thanksgiving eve the couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the bridegroom being but twenty-four years of age, and the bride having scarcely passed the age of 'sweet-sixteen.' Coombs tarried with his young wife but a very short time, when he stole her gold watch and chain, together with a considerable amount in specie belonging to ARREST OF A BIGAMIST IN BOSTON. - Some time with a considerable amount in specie belonging to and came to Boston, where he took board with a female named Maria Ryan, who kept a house on Broad street. He told Mistress Ryan that his people were rich residents of Bangor, and about two weeks ago he led her to the hymenial altar. Coombs by various representations induced his new wife to break up housekeeping and dispose of the more bulky articles of furniture, &c , while the rest should be packed up, and accompany her to his relatives in Bangor. A number of packages were taken in charge by him, under the pretence that he was going to see them safe on board the Bangor boat, but, instead of so doing, it appears that he took them to a pawnbroker's shop and pawned them. Returning to his last made wife, he gave her five dollars, and, directing her to go on board the boat for Bangor, made some excuse for a temporary absence, and left her to make the best of her way to sence, and iert her to make the best of her way to Bangor, minus of every article of household goods, and not knowing a soul in the place. Disposing thus of his second wife, Coombs proceeded to Dedham, where he remained till yesterday, when he ventured to return to this city, and was shortly after arrested and committed to the Tombs to await examination on the observe of his ways and large and are to the process of his ways and large and are the control of the observe of his ways and large and are the control of the observe of his ways and large and are the observe of his ways and large are the observe of his second with the place. on the charge of bigamy and larceny.

Boston Journal.

Who is He?—A Vienna letter of the 11th of January, says: "According to letters from Pesth, in Hungary, a merchant of that place some three years ago absconded, leaving his creditors minus 200,000 florins. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had florins. Subsequenly it was ascertained that he had established himself in New York, and was doing profitable business. Recently his Pesth creditors were offered fifty per cent. for their claims, which they eagerly accepted. Soon thereafter the absconding debtog reappeared in Pesth, and simultaneously the intelligence was received from New York, that he had decamped from there leaving behind him debts to the amount of \$2,000,000.—N. Y. Post.

DIED,

On the morning of the 6th inst, at 8 o'clock, Mr. JOSEPH POTTER, in the 58th year of his age. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Green street, between Third and Fourth. The friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend.

The members of MOUNT MORIAH LODGE (No. 166) of A. Y MASONS are hereby notified to meet at Masonic Temple To-MORROW (Sunday), 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their decased brother Joseph Pottar. The fraternity are resectfully invited. S. HILLMAN, W. M.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! A LARGE and splendid assortment for sale at the very lowest prices at

PULPIT SPECTACLES. A large assortment just received.

pair of each we will be pleased to present
to any preacher requiring their use.

jl jeb JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st. We have studied this brane of our business closely for a number of years and know of no better aid to the sight than the above.

J. K. & CO. NEW PATTERNS 1858.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new pat-terns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. GOOD PAPER HANGING is an especial with us. rork done by us is warranted to bear the inspection cod judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for each to suit the times.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON!

ouisville, My.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with
increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally
well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the backstitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage
of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on
the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy n
movement, and more durable than any other machine.
We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew
ordinary scams, stutch, hem, tell, quitt, gather, bind, and
tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three
years. june2 dec3 b&jtf A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

MODES DE PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffners, Dress Caps, &c.. which will be sold at prices to suit the LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very resonable term.

124 d,&bistf Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed businesse, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at pices to suit the times.

Domestics.

PLAID COTTONS;
PLAID COTTONS;
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS;
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS;
IRISH LINENS;
WHITE GOODS;
TICKING AND CHECKS.
Il supply just received and for sale fow at
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth st.

MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S super Bombazine:
Do do Mustin de Laine;
Super qualities of Canton Cloths;
Do do of Luster and Alpacas;
Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid;
Black and white Crape Coliars and Sleeves;
Black Silk Gloves and Hosiery;
Love and Crape Veils;
Black and white English and Italian Crapes;
Super black Chally and Merinoes;
Black Ginghams and DeBeges;
Black Gordered Handkerchiefs, &c.;
All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms
MARTIN & PENTON,
96 Fourth st.

PLAID COTTON—
2 cases plaid Cotrons;
2 bales heavy Plantation Cottons; just received by
65 j&b C. DUVALL & CO

BLEACHED COTTONS-2 cases in good qualities just received by [f5 j&b] C. DUVALL & CO. A LEXANDER'S KID GLOVES received this morning by C. DUVALL & CO., f5 j&b 537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

New Books.

New Books.

THE Romance of Western History, or Sketches of History, Life, and Manners in the West, by Judge Hall, atthor of Legends of the West, &c. \$1.

Stories and Legends, by Grace Greenwood. 75c.
Adubon, the Naturalist of the New World; his Advenures and Discoveries. 75c.

The Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.

The Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.
Lucy Howard, by Mrs. Sigourney. 75c.
Lucyell's Poems. Blue and gold. 2 vols. \$150.

The Abbott Household edition of Waverly; 2vols. \$15.

Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Commission, &c. \$1.

Examination of the Dred Scott Case, by Hon. Thos. H. Senton. \$1.

Examination of the Dred Scott Case, by Hon. Thos. 18 centon. \$\frac{1}{81}\$. Ripley's Notes on the Epistle to the Romans. 75c. American Almanac and Repository for 1858. \$\frac{1}{81}\$. The Southern Eaptist Register for 1858. \$10c. For sale by \$F. A. CRUMP, \$4\frac{1}{8}\$ & \$4\$ Fourth st.

PORTABLE FOR GESFor Jewelers, Coppersmiths,
Millers, Planters, Rail-Road
Builders, and every Mechanic
who needs a Smithshop in
complete order.
Also a general assortment of
Mechanics' Tools wholesale
and retail by
A MCREIDE.

and retail by

A. McBRIDE.

No. 69 Third street,
between Marketand Main,
where everything in the Hard
ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

f 2 j&b.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS of every description for sale wholesale and retail by flj&b A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st,

LOCKS, LATCHES, BOLTS, SCREWS, NAILS, Brads, Cord Weights, Hooks, Springs, Shovels, Tongs, Pokere, Rakes, Hoes, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Files, Raspe, Axes, Hatchefs, Hammer, Coffee-Mills, Sifters, Knive, Forks, Spoons, Britannia Ware, Glasses, Clocks, Combs, Brushes, Levels, Crozes, Howells, Bells, Tea Kettles, Milk Pans, Fish Kettles, Stewhorells, Bells, Tea Kettles, Milk Pans, Fish Kettles, Stewhorels, Thermometers, Braces, Bitts, Drills, Gages, Camllesticks, Lanterns, Yard Sticks, Rules, Squares, Drawing Instruments, Turning Tools, &c., wholesale and retail by 191&b A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st. [Courier copy.]

VALENTINES

For February 14, 1858. VALENTINES

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC,

50 per ct. below the usual retail prices. A large discount to the Trade. Call or send your orders to W. W. TALBOT.

f1 j&b

98 Fourth street.

Spurgaon s Sermons.

A NEW supply received this day.

F.

Olshausen.
OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Five volumes of this valuable work can now be had at 84 Fourth street. \$2 vol. Sold together or separately.

j29 j&b F. A. CRU P.

RALLY, AMERICANS, RALLY .- Young America Council will meet on Monday night, the 8th inst., at E. D. Prewitt's, on Jefferson street, near Prestor. It is particularly requested that all members of this council be present. Members of other councils are invited to attend.

Tunion and Liberty Courcils of the Third and Fourth Wards are requested to meet at their hall on the night of the 6th of February, at the usual hour, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Geo. R. McKee. By order of the Presidents.

LECTURES AT THE CATHEDRAL -We are requested to announce that Bishop Spalding will deliver a course of six historical lectures at the Cathedral, the first to be given on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 71/2 o'clock. The evening service will commence at 7 o'clock, during the continuance of the lectures. The public are invited. Seats free.

Rev. J. C. Talbot, D. D., rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, is expected to preach in St. John's church, on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at 101/2 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORIGIN, RISE, AND PROGRESS OF THE CUMBER-LAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-Rev. H. A. Hunter will deliver a discourse on the above subject Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets. The public are invited to attend. Seats

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED!—READ THIS!— "I can only account for my present sound health from the constant though moderate use of Borhaye's from the constant though moderate use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease, while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

j6 j&beod3&w1

Cincinnati Safety Fund Bank

Note Reporter, GIVING the Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and New York quotations, published semi-monthly. Subscriptions received by

A. GUNTER, Agent, 99 Third st.

New Books by G. W. M. Reynolds in

pamphlet Ionia.

WALLACE the Hero of Scotland.

The Gipsy Chief.
Brian O'Linn, or Luck is Everything, by Wm. H. Maxwell.
The Two Apprentices, by Charles Dickens.
Just received and for sale at
Just received and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
99 Third st.

\$25,000 WORTH China, Glass, and Queensware, Cutlery, Waiters, Britannia, and Siver-plated

Goods AT COST OF IMPORTATION, FOR CASH ONLY.

A. JAEGER & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, MOZART HALL,

N. S. To make room for our spring stock now shipped from Europe, we will sell, until the 1st of February, 1858, at cost of importation, for cash only, our present large and new stock of China, Glass, and Queensware.

ONE WEEK LONGER THEY WILL OFFER

BARGAINS

DRY GOODS

MARTIN & PENTON'S,

96 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson

VALENTINES. A LARGE supply of Comic and Sentimental, many of them rich and beautiful. The trade supplied at very low rates. j29 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Harper for February.

A NEW supply of Harpers' Monthly for February just received by express.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

DISPLAY

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES
M. C. RAMSEY'S,
Main street

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS. HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS. OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

j26 i&b JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was his day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same.

Jan, 22, 1858.

J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.

New Arrangement.

A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the
BOOK and STATIONERY business at the old stand,
No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past
favors, he solicits a continuance of a I former patrons, being determined to merit the same by keeping a superior
stock and selling tae same on accommodating terms. Mr.
Kirk will remain in the house as usual.

325 36b

F. A. CRUMP.

CLOSING SALE. IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revulsion which has overshadowed the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to PURCHASE FOR CASH,

the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons.

To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS

is seldom if ever equaled.

Thankiul for the generous support thus far given "s, we cordially wish our friends

"A Happy New Year"

and a speedy return of prosperity.

MARTIN & PENTON,

j23 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson

FEBRUARY. HARPERS' MONTHLY for February is received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, j18 j&b 84 Fourth st. near Market.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE
MANUFACTURE—We are this morning prepared
with an extra supply of superior Moleckin Dress
fin sh, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equaled in
the city. We parkeularly invite those in want of an easy
and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our
assortment before purchasing cleavehere.

JIC jab PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Wastidensel Tremanta Ennigote aunna, CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS. may 26 d&wjeow&dbly

session arose.

amend d by adding, "provided the city does not waive her right to enforce the stipulations of the con ract to keep the same in repair one year," which amendment was concurred in and adopted as amended.

JOINT SESSION. The two Boards assembled, when N. Wolfe, Esq. was elected School Truste to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. R. Somerby, when the joint

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Baird, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the Trustees of the University to mortgage the southern half of the University square to raise the sum of \$8,000, reported as a substitute therefor a resolution requesting said Trustees to reconvey the said grounds to the city, and the city will

Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on Public Works, was discharged from the further consideration of a communication from the Engineer, in regard to re-

and adopted as amended.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen author-

izing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to refund to Englebert Snyder the sum of \$38, being pro rata amount due on account of his beer house license, was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Ben. W. Johnson \$500 on account of services as Clerk of the City Court was referred to the Fi-

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Pump Contractor of the Western District to repair the well on the south side of Market, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and repealing the resolution authorizing the well to be removed to the

corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, was

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's apportionment for the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the north side of Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets —B. Miller, contractor—was concurred in and

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Feb. 11, at 7 o'elock, was adopted; when the Board

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IN-FLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. John Bull, Louisville, Ky.:

and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompani-with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Li

er Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and dim-

inution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages o consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to

FREDERICK KELLAR,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN, Under Masonic Temple.

Music Teaching.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is repared to give lessons in Music on the Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will please apply at either of the music stores or at his residence, 436 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. d29 j&bd2m

JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.

Corner of Main and Ninth streets.

where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased any-where in the city. W. & H. CHITTENDEN. N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will as usual, continue open for the sa e of the best Coal a-the lowest prices.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jeweiry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTERES.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail purcha-

sers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the encreased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last sive years, we have be convenient to the Premium Pianos of New York and Bosten, it in the Premium Pianos of New York and Bosten, 23 Finishing and Piano Wareroomsoorner of Main and Sixth streets.

137 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

138 Pactory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quali-y, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash

ty, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cast oy j16 j&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

cky. Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-of Jewelry, and done with dispatch. —Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior —Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior s17 wild dichtf

Tenders his sincere thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by strict attention to business to continue their patronage.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked

Throat and Lungs

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL. -THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858. Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members except Messrs. Monsarrat and Pope.
On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.
A message was read from the Mayor, returning,

A message was read from the stage, an ordinance with his objections to its passage, an ordinance granting license to hucksters, which is as follows: MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 4th, 1858.

To the Common Council:

I herewith return to your Board, with my objec cons to its passage, a proposed ordinance entitled "An Ordinance granting License to Hucksters." therefor a resolution requesting said Prustees to reconvey the said grounds to the city, and the city will
then assume all the indebtedness of the Institution,
which was received in lieu of the original resolution
and adopted by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell. Craig, Gilliss,
Huston, Kendall, Newman, Overall, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—11.
Nays—President Monroe and Mr. Pollard—2.
Mr. Pollard from the Committee on Public Works. First Objection: Power to license any person to do business in our markets is not granted by the Charter. To such persons, only stall rents can be charged.

Article 7, section 15.

This ordinance does not differ in principle from a former proposed ordinance granting such license, which the Mayor has already vetoed, and which, on which the Mayor has already vetoed, and which, on mandamus prayed, the Circuit Court refused to compel the Mayor to execute by issuing licenses under said ordinance. A rhold against Pilcher and Wolford. Until this decision be overfuled by the Court of Appeals, it is obligatory on the authorities of the city. By Law no license ever usued or now exists to allow Hucksters to do business in the markets.

Second Objection: This ordinance confers a privilege on Hucksters only. They are one of a class of retailers named in the Charter, article 6, section 3, first part. To grant such privilege or immunity is expressly denied by article 3, section 12, it is declared that the General Council shall pass ordinances to carry into effect the powers granted by the Charter. No power is granted to license Hucksters or any other person to buy or sell in the markets, and

was discharged from the Further consideration of a communication from the Engineer, in regard to repairing Third street bridge.

Mr. Overall presented, the report of J. Diller, Wharfmaster, from December 26, 1857, to January 30, 1858, showing receipts from wharfage of \$2,523 50, which was filed.

On motion of Mr. Newman, the vote rejecting the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing H. Seaton \$62 50 for services as Marshal was reconsidered, and further action on same was postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

An ordinance fixing the price of a license for vehicles running within the city of Louisville for profit or hire, or that may be used by the owner for his own hauling, having passed this Board, was amended by the Board of Aldermen by adding the words "this ordinance shall take effect on the 10th day of March, 1858," which amendment was concurred in, and adopted as a mended.

or any other person to buy or sell in the markets, and therefore no ordinance is legal that exerts a power, as this does, that is not expressly granted by the Respectfully, W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

When, the question being taken on the passage of the ordinance the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwichstanding, the same was passed by the fol-

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Cas-well, Craig, Newman, Semple, and Weaver—7. Nays—Messrs. Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, and Sar-

A claim of \$3 15, in favor of Jos. Robb for coal to the police office of the Eastern distric., was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A claim of \$10, in favor of R. Javell for rent of

the police office of the Eastern district, was referred

the police office of the Eastern district, was referred to the Police Committee.

The report of the Sexton of the Western Cemetery from the 15th to the 30th of January, showing 17 interments, was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Gilliss presented a clain of \$\frac{9}{2}\$14 45 in favor of R. Biggs, for gas fittings at Hope engire house, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Desertment.

Mr. Overall presented a petition to have removed the wood carts from the corner of Market and Preston streets, they being a great nuisance, which was read and referred to the Stret Committee of the

Eastern District. Mr. Huston, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported a resolution granting a beer-house license to John P. Zink, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Workhouse \$816 73, expenses for December, 1857; Street Hands Western District \$371 12, expenses from 7th to 20th January; Street Hands Western District \$237 20, expenses

from 21st January to 5th February; Street Hands Eastern District \$390 11, expenses from 7th to 20th January; Street Hands Eastern District \$352 75, expenses

from 20th January to 4th February; Police \$2,476, to pay expenses of department for

January, 1858; Geo. Meadows \$766 68, for cast iron plates; J. P. Davidson \$5, for room rent at election Jan-

uary 16, 1858; C. W. Tiller \$3, for conveying patients to pesthouse; Thos. Williams & Co. \$134 29, for gas fittings to

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Fire Depart Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported against an amendment from the Board of Aldermen to a resolution of this Board, authorizing the Mayor to contract for a suction for the Rescue Fire Company and 500 feet of hose for the Washington Fire Company, which report was concurred in and said amendment rejected.

Mr. Gillies, from the Committee on Fire Department to whom was referred sundry messages from

ment, to whom was referred sundry messages from the Mayor in regard to the purchase of two steam fire engines, asked that his former report and reso-lutions be filed, and offered as a substitute therefor

the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That owing to the existence of certain technicalletes in the charter of said city, the Mayor will not contract prior to the 10th day of March next, for the two steam fire engines, provided for by ordinance approved December 5, 1857, therefore the board of underwriters are hereby requested to make such arrangements with A. B. Latta as will secure either one or two steam fire engines, built by him. either one or two steam fire engines built by him after the pattern of and dimensions of the 'Eclipse' which are now about ready for delivery, and that after the 10th of March, 1858, and during said month the General Council will make provision for the payment thereof, provided, that the engines are in accordance with the ordinance of Dec. 5, 1857.

Resolved, That the Mayor forward a copy of the above resolution to P. B. Atwood, president of the board of underwriters.

Mr. Pollard moved to amend the same by strik-

ing out that portion after the words "25th December, 1857," which motion was rejected by the following

Yeas-Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Lyons, Overall, Pollard, and Weaver—6. Nays—President Monroe & Messrs. Baird, Craig,

Gilliss, Huston, Newman, Sargent, and Semple When said resolutions were adopted by the follow-

. — President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Huston, Newman, Sargent, and

lays-Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Lyons, Overall, Pollard, and Weaver-6.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen raising

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen raising a joint session this evening, at 8½ o'clock, to elect a school trustee for the Fourth ward, in place of Dr. R. Somerby, deceased, was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Police, on leave, reported an ordinance to provide for the sale of real estate and other property belonging to the city, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Vegs.—President Monroe and Messrs Baird Case.

Yeas—President Monroe and Mersrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—14.

Mr. Sargent, on leave, presented the report of the superintendent of the hospital for the month of January, 1858, which was referred to Committee on

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen au horizing the Mayor to contract for repairing that portion of Portland Avenue which has been completed one year, which was

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER. 6 P. M. 12 M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 30 34 47

DEPARTURE OF BALLEDAD TRAINS

Lexington and Frankfort—7:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lagrange and Way Places—4 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via India.

St. Louis, via Chicago, and St. Louis via India. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M. 9 P. M.
the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis 7 A. M.
Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and ndianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at

via adianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at 11:10 t.M.
St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.
Nashvitte & Lebanon—b A. M. and 3 P. M.—b o'clock A.
M. rain connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth lave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elkton, Barksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardstown, and every ther day with stages for Springeled, Columb a, Greenseng, and Grayson Springe.
Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAB PACEXTE

STEAMBOATS—BEGULAS PACENTE.

St. Louis—Irregular. Pennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular. Jouer Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generall; every day. DEPARTURE OF STAGES.
Danvilleand Harrodsburg-Everyday at 4 A. M. (Sun-

ays excepted). comfield—Every Fuesday ,Thursday, and Saturday at orsville-Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M. Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

A FIGHT IN CONGRESS .- It will be seen from the dispatches that the lower branch of Congress was in session all night, and that the proceedings were wound up with a fight, in which a number of members participated.

The telegraphic commercial news this evening is important. Provisions have advanced considerably. Molasses and sugar are also tending upward.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS .- Saturday, Feb. 6 - Henry Tevis and Wm. Slaughter, f. m. c, stealing \$60 in money from Mr. Winterhoffer. Bail each in \$800 to appear. Committed.

Mrs. Murray, assault on Annie Gear. Dismissed. Henry Smith, raising a false alarm of fire. Fined

J. N. Collins, breach of ordinance. Fined \$5.

To Messrs. Landrum and Barclay, of the H. D. Newcomb, we are indebted for New Orleans papers of the evening of the 30th, and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Newcomb will return to New Orleans on Monday evening.

To Mr. Judge, of the Fanny Bullitt, we are indebted for similar favors. The Fanny brought a heavy cargo, including 455 hhds sugar. She will return to New Orleans on Tuesday evening.

SANTA ANNA AND GEN. PILLOW.—The Havana Diaros of the 29th ult. contains a manifesto from Gen. Santa Anna, dated Turbaco, New Grenada, in relation to the charges of Gen. Pillow that money was employed by Geu. Scott for the bribery of the Mexicen Commander and authorities. These statements are denied with the usual vehemence and verbosity of the Mexican hero.

Inquest No. 7—Held on the body of Thomas W. Smith, aged 28 years, having a family and residing in the lower part of the city, who, in company with his brother, Edwin Smith, and his brother-in-law, Wm. Birchnell, were hunting together some miles from the city near the Nashville Railroad, on the morning of the 5th inst, when the left barrel of a shot-gun in the hands of Edwin Smith accidentally went off in the act of bringing the gun to his face to shoot some pidgeons, the contents of which lodged upon the left side of the head and neck of Thos. W. Smith, his brother, who was some ten or twelve feet Smith, his brother, who was some ten or twelve feet in front of him, causing his death almost instantly. The verdict of the Jury was, that the said Thos. W. Smith came to his death from the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, Edwin Smith, on the morning of the 5th inst, some miles from the city, near the Nashville Railroad. J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

MEMORANDA.-Steamer H. D. Newcomb left New Or leans on the 30th of January at 6 P. M. Steamers Pacific, Chancellor, and John Briggs in port for Louisville. Met James Montgomery at Nine-mile point; Antelope at Palmyra; Peter Tellon at Island 95; Empress at Grand Lake; Republic in Council Bend; Uncle Sam at Beef island; Baltic at Randolph; Diana at Union Coal Banks; E. H. Fair-child at Green river; passed Fanny Bullitt at Brandenburg. Left with 250 tons of freight. Discharged freight at Brun wick point, Pilcher's, Neblett's, Napoleon, Helena, Hickman, Columbus, Cairo, Metropolis, Paducak, Weston, Caseyville, Shawneetown, Mt. Vernon, Evansville, Newburg, Owensboro', 100 bales cotton at Cannelton, Concordia, Wolf creek, Rockhaven, New Albany. Brought U. States mail to Cairo and lost three hours by a snow-storm at Island 21. Time to Louisville 6 days and 10 hours.

RECEIPTS.

Per Newcomb from New Orleans—10 bbls onions, Williams; I hhd sugar, Curd; 8 bbls oranges, Curren; 4 boiers, Wright & Bridgeford; 3 bbls bitters, Davis & Speed; 2 bxs liquor, Brady & Davis; 50 bbls molasses, 45 hhds sugar, Moore, Murray & Hayden; 25 bxs lemons, 10 bags nuts, Gaeanan; 100 bxs oranges, 25 do lemons, Fonda; 9 hhds sugar, 23 bbls molasses, Shotwell; sdrs, order.

Per Kenny Rullitt from New Orleans, 20 hags nuts, Videons, 10 bags, 10 bbls molasses, Shotwell; sdrs, order.

gar, 28 bbis moiasses, Showen; sors, order.

Per Fanny Bullitt from New Orleans—20 bags nuts, Dielman; 59 crates ware, Lewis; 150 bxs tin, Wallace & Lithgow 133 bales oakum, Belknap; 222 hhds sugar, A. Buchanan; 222 do do, W. Gav; 8 hhds and 2 tes do, 4 bbls molasses, sdrs Benedict; 3 horses, owner; sdrs, order.

THE NEW YEAR.

FANCY GOODS A COST FOR CASH

Until the 10th of January, 1858.

Persons wanting presents for New Year day are request ed to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money.

W. W. TALBOT.

98 Fourth street. GENTS' HATS, of Moleskin, Cassimere, and French soft Felt, are offered at prices to suit the times by PRATHER, SMITH. & CO., 435 Main st.

A Great Book.

A Great Book.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, or Jerusalem As fit Was, As it Is, and As it is to Be. A large octavo, first with maps, charte, &c. By Elder J. T. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem. Price—cloth, 35 5e; full gilt Turkey morocco, \$5.

The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just d28 1&b

The Tecnobaptist. The reconoparist.

A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, by a course of argument to which no honest Baptist can object, is convinced that Infant Christians are proper subjects of Christian Baptism. By R. B. Mayes. Price 75c. Just received by

d25 j&b CRUMP & WELS 84 Fourth s

MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-WARE—All the late improvements for sale by d23 j&b A. McBRIDE.

GENTS' HATS of all styles, qualities, and colors for sale at reduced prices for cash by
PRATHEE, SMITH, & CO.,
d23 j&b 45 Mainst. d33 j&b 45 Msin st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale an retail at No. 69 Third street by d28 j&b A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest frory to the lowest price, for sale (123 j&b)

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description are to be had at very low prices for each at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main et.

Annuals—New Styles.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON; the Book of Beanty.
Oriental Annual; Floral Keepaska.
Flora's Dictionary; Leaflets of Memory.
Also, Leavità & Allen's complete series of 12 and 16 me.
Annuals, in entire new styles of bludings—morocco gilt and
morocco antique. For sale by
CEUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin. XXXVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Proceedings of Friday Continued.

PERSONAL COLLISION BETWEEN KEITT AND GROW.

A General Fight among the Members.

Sergeant-at-Arms and Deputies Quelling the Melee

House — In the House, the whole night was wasted on trivial motions. At half-past 6 this morning, Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Mor day next, when the subject under consideration, the Kansas mescage, shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions shall be taken without further delay, debate, or dilatory motions. Unanimous consent was given for the intro-duction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the spe-

Washington, Feb. 6.

Just before 2 o'clock this morning, the House was thrown into a violent excitement and fearful scene of confusion. It appears that, while Mr. Grow, of Penn., was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, Mr. Keitt, of S. C., and a friend approached him, and a slight squabble ensued. Keitt struck Grow. The parties were separated by their friends. They exchanged words in an evidently exciting and menacing manner. Keitt then again dealt a blow at Grow, and the latter knocked him down. Crowds of their respective friends then rush d to the rescue, when the various members on each side engaged in a fight in the WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. members on each side engaged in a fight in the area fronting the clerk's desk. Washburne, of Ill., was conspicuous among the Republicans as dealing heavy blows.

heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly called for order and called on
the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his stants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the assistants, nurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before the truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the

scene just enacted.

Mr. Quitman moved that they now adjourn and take the question on the reference of the message of the President on Kansas affairs on Monday at one

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side of "No, no!" lican side of "No, no!"
Confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who distegarded the order of the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he foresaw disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting question connected with Kunsas and was called to

question connected with Kansas, and was called to der by Mr. Barksdale.
Mr. Campbell said he wished the gentleman from

Mr. Campbell said he wished the gentleman from Mississippi to know that he was his peer.

A member of Congress who was a witness to the difficulty in the House between Messrs. Grow and Keitt, gives the following particulars: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the house." Mr. Grow responded that "this is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt came up to Mr. Grow and said he "wanted to know what he meant by such an answer as that." Mr. Grow replied that "he meant just what he said: that this was a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt, taking Grow by the throat, said: "I

hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt, taking Grow by the throat, said: "I will show you; you known you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. Grow knocked his hand up, saying, "I shall occupy such a place in the Hall as I please, and no nigger driver can crack his while over me." Mr. Keitt then again grappled Mr. Grow by the throat, and Grow knocked his hand away; when Mr. Keitt came at him; Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock this

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock this

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

Horace S. Eldridge, the leading saint here, who is charged with the general supervision of the Mormon church east, admits that an attempts of the troops to enter Salt Lake in a hostile way will inevitably end in bloodshed.

Boston, Feb. 6. By the report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Bay State Mills corporation, the concern of which Lawrence, Stone, & Co. were agents, it appears that Lawrence, Stone, & Co. are defaulters to an amount of \$327,000. The corporation is bankrupt, and the company is dissolved. The report hints that some one connected with Lawrence, Stone, & Co. can tell all about the disbursement of

the \$87,000 fund. ALBANY, Feb. 6. In the Legislature vesterday, Hon. J. Jones (Dem) introduced, without opposition, a preamble and resolutions, which met with the warmest approbation of the administration portion of the House, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a general law of the United States, making equal and just provisions for the protection of creditors and the relief of insolvent debtors, and of creditors and the relief of insolvent debtors, and regulate commercial intercourse between the citizens of the different States. The resolutions represent the business of the country in a great measure broken up by the financial revulsion, thereby producing immense private suffering, mortification, and bankruptcy; and no immediate or permanent relief can be expected except in the manner above indicated.

ST. Louis, Feb. 6, M. River receding again at this point, and all the upper streams are on the decline. There is a good stage of water in all the upper streams, but the ice in the upper Mississippi and Illinois is so heavy and running in such large quantities as to seriously im-

ptds navigation.

The Col. Crossman, which burst a boiler near New Madrid on Thursday, was owned in this city. She cost \$45,000, and was built less than a year ago. She was insured in \$25,000 in Pittsburg offices.

Her cargo was fully insured.

The weather began to moderate last evening, and it is now quite mild and clear.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, February 6. Memphis-Wind s. w.; cloudy; mercury 42. New Orleans-Clear: mercury New Orleans—Clear; mercury 38.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; mercury 32.
Buffalo—Clear; mercury 20; wind w.
Wathington—Clear; mercury 33; wind n. w.
Cleveland—Clear; mercury 22; wind w.
Toronto—Cloudy and cold.
Detroit—Cloudy; mercury 19.
Montreal—Beautifully clear; mercury 8.
Quebec—Upper Town 8 and Lower Town 8 at 8.
M.; clear; wind w.; mercury 29.
Vincennes—Snowing; mercury 35.
Evansville—Cloudy with appearance of snow; mercury 30.

ercury 30.
Indianapolis—Snowing; mercury 34.
Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 20.
Burlington, Iowa—Cloudy; wind s. w.; mercury

Janeaville—Snowing; mercury 28.
Prairie du Chien—Snowing; mercury 24.
Fulton, Ills—Mercury 24. Fulton, 1118 — Mercury 24.

Dubuque — Mercury 28.

Cairo—Clear and mild.

Chicago—Light snow; mercury 28.

Milwaukee—Snowing fast; mercury 27.

Portage City—Snowing fast; mercury 29.

Fon du Lac—Wind s.; mercury 20.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. All the banks in this city, Bank of Commerce, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and Bank of Georgetown resumed specie payment en all their liabilities this morning.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills Company have decided to dissolve and wind up the concern.

New York, Feb. 6. The steamer Fulton sailed at noon with \$694,000

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6, P. M. River 4 feet 8 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 34. CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, M.

Market for bulk meat excited; one million bbls sold at: 5½@7¼ for shoulders and sides, pdcked. Mess pork held! at \$13 75@\$14. Lard 8½@8½ and quiet. Whisky 16. Flour unchanged. Molasses withdrawn from the market under news from New Orleans. Sugars firm.

vance of 10c. Wheat has an advancing tendency at \$1 15 @ \$1 25 for red—an advance of 2c, and \$1 25@\$1 40 for white. Corn advanced—25,000 bush sold at an advance of 10 on white and yellow. Whisky has closed firm at 21%c. Pork and lard heavy. Sterling exchange dull. Stocks firm but irregular—Erie

24%, Chicago and Rock Island 69%, Galena and Chicago 80%, Michigan Central 61%, Cleveland and Toledo 43, Illinois Central 96% and bonds 95, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 91, Cumberland Coal Company 19, Lacroste Milwaukee 10%, Michigan Southern 19%, New York Central S14. Pennsylvania Coal Company 71, Canton Co. 2004. Reading 574, Virginia 6s 914, Missouri 6s 83.

Baltimore, Jan. 6, M. Superfine flour \$4 12%. Red wheat \$1@\$1 65. Corn at 41c for yellow. Whisky 20@20%c. Provisions firm—ba cons% @8%c, bulk meat 6%c for shoulders and 7%@8 for sides. Mess pork held at \$15 50.

New Books! New Books!

We would respectfully call the attention of the public te a MARINE CHENOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch apparently performs well afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

JOHN KITTS & CO.

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR winder now in use are those Cassimere Hats made by 1161&b

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction. Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained THERE DAYS LONGER and offered at hirds of their value.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suit-ble to the season, are now selling very cheap at i16 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

CENTS' SOFT HATS, for travaling and business paroposes, in great variety at j16 1&b PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FU... are now selling at about one-half their value at 16 j&b H.. YES & CRAIG'S.

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers.

Jil j&b HAYES A CRAIG.

New Books.

New Books.

Stories and Legends of Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 75c.
Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.
White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reade. 8125.
The Cousins, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Mażland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. 81.
Parlor Entertsimments: The Ladies' and Gentlezzen's Mirror of Fashion. 8125.
Hand. Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Yeeman, anthor of "The Class Book of Chemistry." \$125.
Christmas Story for 1858. The Perils of Certain English-Prisoners and their Treasure in Wousen, Children, Silver, and Jewels. By Chas. Dickens. 25c.
Cheap Publications, A large supply fresh from the publishers.

Just received by j13j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls. WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS,
MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sel at
bargains.

C. DUVALL & CO.,
jil j&b 537 Main sk., opposite Bank of Ky.

Le Bon Ton for January.

TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONdon, and New York Fashions for January just received by the sgents,

CRUMP & WELSH,

jil jab 84 Fourth street, near Market,

Dry Goods. ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVE'S, and

COST, COTTONS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
'RIBBONS,
FLANNELS,
land DOMESTICS

MARTIN'S PENTON'S,





HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY business a speciality for several years past, I have constantly on hand every variety of Pebbles and fine Glasses in use, with extremes of I inch to 73 inches focus, for the prespyopic or the myopic eye. I have the genuine Periscopic or concavo-convex Pebbles, also the double concave and convex.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS We have still a good assortment of LADIES' MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, which we will sell at LESS THAN COST FOR CASH. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 45 Main st.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, beautiful styles, for ale at reduced prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main et.

New Books! New Books!

[EMOIRS of Genesaret, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bethany, and Foeters of St. Paul. \$1.

Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C. yle. Matthew and Mark now ready Each \$1.

London Lectures to Young Men for 1857. \$1.

Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. Treedie, of Edinburg. 70c.

Our Pastor's Visit, 40c.

Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$3.

The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1 25.

The Greyson Letters, by Henry Rogers. \$125.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. 125.

\$1 25.
Lena Leslie, by a Lady of Kentucky. 25c.
Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton
D. D., London. 75c.
The Song of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25.
Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. \$1.
A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, j20 j&b Third st., near Market.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST for each are to be had of PRATHER & SMITH, j16j&b Main st.

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now is store, and, having determined to reduce our stock a low as possible, we will offer unusual inducements to parchasers. We solicit a call from the public generally.

[511] ich 537 Main st., Opposite Bank of Egy.

537 Main st., oppos

GREAT BARGAINS

EMBROIDERIES

Reduced Prices

No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Profes-



All purchasers are requested to return f not suited.

14 icb M. C. RAMSEY, 483 Main st

New York, Jan. 6, M. Flour firm—9,000 bbis sold at \$4 60@\$5 for State—az ad-

Another Boat Blown up and Burned,

LOSS OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY LIVES.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.

The steamer Col. Crossman burst her doctor boiler at 8 o'clock on Thursday night, 4th inst, and the boat then burned to the water's edge. She was passing New Madrid at the time. There were between one and two hundred passengers on board when she passed Memphis. About one hundred and twenty-five were rescued, but many of them were badly frozen. The captain, mate, and five ladies were saved, and the probable loss is from twenty-five to fifty lives. The boat was heavily loaded, and together with her cargo, is a total loss.

The Crossman was bound from New Orleans to St. Louis She has been running only a few months and was built at Pittsburg or St. Louis for the Missouri river trade.

XXXVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Friday's Proceedings Concluded.

Washington, Feb. 5.

House—After a call of the House, in order to procure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the election committee—that Campbell, the sitting memand Vallandingham, contestant, be allowed forty days to take supplementary testimony. Rejected by 13 majority. The resolution of the majority of that committee—that it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony, as asked by the sitting member—was adopted by 13 majority.

The Speaker laid before the House Williamson's amended answer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

amended answer.

Mr. Stanton remarked that the witness had appeared before the committee and answered very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded to him. As to whether he answered correctly, was for the country to judge. On Mr. Stanton's motiou, Mr. Williamson was discharged

from custody.

The President's Kansas message was considered. Mr. Grow called attention to the fact that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota constitution and official returns of the election, making no recommendation concerning her admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton Con-stitution, with no returns, but with the recommend-ation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument.

ation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument. The President's message, instead of communicating the desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas.

He gave way to Mr. Harris, of Illinois, who said he wished to withdraw a resolution he had previously submitted, and 40 introduce another with the view of obtaining information. If they were to believe the opin one expressed by gentlemen on all sides of the chamber, this was one of the most important questions ever presented for the consideration of questions ever presented for the consideration of Congress. Intimations have been thrown out here and at the other end of the capitol that the decision and at the other end of the capitol that the decision of this question might perhaps result in precipitating events disastrous in an eminent degree to the character and welfare of the country. If this expression of opinion rested on any well-founded existing state of facts, it was necessary that the country should know that they are. When the navigator is about to embark on a yovar sit was important. is about to embark on a voyage it was important for him to ascertain the point of his departure. If we are about to enter upon a new order of things, let the word know the facts on which this order of things is to be initiated. Allegations were made of fraud, corruption, outrage and infamy, which if true (and gentlemen by their action erdorse what they become access of the these terms done) they become access of the these terms are accessive after the has been done,) they become accessories after the fact in perpetrating the frauds. It was due themselve, those they represent, those who are to come after them, and to the world, that the facts should be obtained in an authentic form. He presented a letter from Secretary Stanton, already published, which was read.

which was read.

He concluded by submitting a resolution that the President's message and the Lecompton constitution be referred to a select committee of 15, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of the said constitution and laws under which the same originated, and i to all facts and proceedings which have transpired ince the formation of the constitu-tion, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters; the Territory Committee to have power to send

for persons, papers, &c.
The Speaker said Mr. Harnis could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. Hughes's mo-tion to refer the message to a committee of thirteen. Mr. Harris believed the ruling of h: Speaker was correct, and, in order at once to ascertain the fact of

his resolution, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens in vain appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw his motion, and moved a call of the House by yeas and nays first—veted down—a motion to adjourn—and then a motion to adjourn till Monday.

A scene of great confusion ensued. Motions to adjourn was represented by yeard down, both provises. journ were repeatedly voted down—both parties being evidently nerved for the contest. The House refused to adjourn by

21 majority, not half the members occupying their

A variety of motions, made to excuse the Democrats from voting, and to send for a daguerreotypist to take a view of the scene, &c., were declared out

Various questions, principally for adjournment, were determined negatively by the yeas and nays. Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and inexperienced subordinates were dispatched to their relief. Members continually going out and coming in from lunch; some eating at their desks. "Come," said one, "let's adjourn. What's the use of continuing this farce?"

Another replied—"I'll bring my bed and stay till Monday, before I give way to the Lecomptonites."

A voice—"Good for you."

Seven O'clock.—Both parties are still determined to hold out.

Mr. Miles was excused from voting.

Mr. Philips moved to reconsider and lay on the

Tellers were ordered. The opposition refused to

Mr. Keitt demanded the vote. If members did not vote there would not be a quorum.

The Speaker decided that a quorum was not need-

Appealed from, and the yeas and nays called.

Declared out of order, as a former appeal was

pending.
Several members attempted to speak and were called to order. ere is every prospect that the session will last

till daylight. Sr. Louis, Feb. 5. River at a stand with between 9 and 10 feet to Cairo. The Missouri and Upper Mississippi continue to fall. The latter is fall of ice at Dubuque. The Illinois is reported rising with 6 feet in the channel and a good deal of ice runnel. Weather cloudy.

rine No. 7 has arrived here, after a five Submarine No. 7 has arrived here, after a five months' cruise in the Lower Mississippi. She brings up the machinery, &c., taken from the wrecks of the Shotwell, Julia Avondale, Submarine No. 5, North Star, Rainbow, and Allegheny.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5. The starch factory of W. H. Lagon & Co. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$12,-000; insured for \$8,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 5. The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. The Swamp Land, Judicial, and Lean bills are among the important

ST. Louis, Feb. 5. Sr. Louis, Feb. 5.

Leavenworth (Kansas) papers of the 30th say that Gen. Stickley, commissioner appointed by the President to audit the claims of citizens of the Territory who sustained losses during the recent difficulties, has allowed claims amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, is now in session at Leavenworth, en-

gaged in taking testimony reltative to the election frauds.

A rumor at Fayetteville, Ark., states that a fear-ful insurrection occurred near that place. It is said to have been incited by two white men. The ne-groes attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses, and killing cattle. The of volunteers, who killed seven and captured eighteen. The rumor is doubted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. The Common Council have appointed a committee to tender the courtesy of the city to Mahommed

Pacha, who is coming here to contract for a ship-of-war for the Turkish navy. A woman named Grosse poisoned her husband and herself to end their troubles and prevent him from

herself to end their troubles and prevent him from leaving her. Both are dead.

A letter has been addressed to Mayor Tiemann from the Mayor of Richmond, Va, asking that inquiries be made concerning a colored man named George Anderson. The letter states that a person going by the name of Masson Thomas has been arrested in Richmond, Va, charged with selling Anderson into slavery, while the latter asserts that he is a free negro, and was born in this city. Affidavits of persons who knew Anderson will be sent to-day to Richmond to secure his release. to Richmond to secure his release.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, P. M. New Orleans—Clear; mercury 41. Vicksburg—Thermometer 33; barometer 29 80. New York—Weather clear; wind southeast; mer-

cury 32.

Buffalo—Clear; wind west; mercury 31.

Utica—Clear; wind west; mercury 22.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind northwest; mercury 35.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have received from Mr. Calboun, President of the late Constituti nal Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting public lands, as well

to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, the 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Sonate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we steak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who have the state of the case. are loyal to this government, and those who have end-avored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial government they would long since have subterritorial destruction of the projected from assaults by verted had it not been projected from assaults by

verted had it not been protected from a saults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever condition of anars since my inauturation. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied, the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session. Who-ever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not o. erdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the

In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says:

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to send to General Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, registed by his away actual characters at he had received authentic intelligence. verified by his own actual observation, that a dan-gerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defi-ance of the laws and the establishment of an insur-

gent government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15, he informs the Secretary of State that-

the Secretary of State that—

"The movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities, and counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition so-ceties of the East, and, whilst there are a respectable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again:

"In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and the Union, and that the continued presence of General-Harney is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane, under he authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Governor Walker says—

"To organize the whole Free State party into volunt and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The proposed object was to protect the polls at the election in August of a new insurgent Topeks State Legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the Free State conservarives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here with two batteries is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the developments of this new military organization."

In the Governor's dispatch, of July 27, he says:

"Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the erritorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these en Without making quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Governor Walker, it appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to General Cass on the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had be-come satisfied that the election ordered by the concome satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment the enemies of the avisting avance. lision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitutional government. The very first paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and constitution of the United States. The Governor says: Governor says:

"The convention which framed the Topeka constitution originated with the people of the Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote

also, indirectly, through two elections of State officers and members of the Stab Legislature; yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding revolution-

The Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable perimacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government presented and

opposition to the existing government presented and recognized by Congress.

It is usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of reduessing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle if corridor into execution, would destroy principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the granules of the palpable why the enemies of the government au-thorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Corstitutional Convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have even refused to sanction or recognize any other Corstitution than that framed at Topeks.

Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubties have voted against it, because if successful they would thus have removed the

if successful they would thus have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Learner of Constitution, but simply because of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the govern-ment authorized by Congress from which it emana-

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, that was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people. Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress? That this law recognised the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument.

of Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument.

For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free" in framing their constitution "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame their constitution in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not their own way, but the way which Congress might prescribe. It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kanses have done.

It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from Territorial dependence, and establish a State government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a consention to form. State constitution. vention to form a State constitution. At the general election to be held in October, 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they de-

cided in favor of a constitution.

It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitu-tion of their own for subvering the Territorial gov-ernment. In pursuance of this decision of the peo-

ernment. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Konday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution.

This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative bedy for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every bona fide citizen of the Unted States, above the age of twenty-one, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a proision was made for the registry of qualified v and pursuant thereof nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May he informed them that—

address on the 27th of May be informed them that—
"Under our practice the preliminary act of framing a
State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the
people themselves. That convention is now about to be
elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature,
created and still recognized by the authority of Congress,
and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with rull power to make such an enactment.
The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention were fully su-tained by the act or Congress, and
the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in
my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequence if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government." The law has performed its option appropriate function that is option. formed its entire appropriate function when it ex-tends to the people the right of suffrage, but it can-not compel the performance of that duty.

Throughout the whole Union, however, and wher-ever free government prevails, those who abstain

from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingy; and absentees are as much bound under the and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence

and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed that at this period any hopes, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to a seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to con-form to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to sub-mit to the lawful authority and vote at the election for delegates may yet prove to be of the most de-plorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of law which has for is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but law, and, should we cut loose from its restraints and averyone do what seemeth good in his own ever our everyone do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopel-ss. The enemies of Territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the conventions of the congress. delegates to the delegates to the convention, not because from cir-cumstances which I need not detail there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain. From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a constitution.

tion.

The sacred principle of Popular Sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas; but in what manner is Popular Sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times people did

assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifistly impossible. Popular Sovereighty can be exercised here only through the ballo; and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas in the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slive State to the people. This was he question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very center. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy.

It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxions attention of the people of the whole country upon it assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and di-

the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxions attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Gov. Walker in gereral terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all-important question of slavery to the people.

were bound to submit this all-important question of slavery to the people.

It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades par institutions, and which is every day carried into practice—that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame a constitution, enact laws, and perform many other important acts without requiring that these should be subject to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon the mselves to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner. the people upon themselves to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they might think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the Convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegate who framed the Kansas constitution have in

egates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or laws according to their own pleasure. The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of ropular sovereignty, and again suffered the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default. I heartily rejoice that a wise and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in Jan-uary, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers a member of Congress and members State officers, a member of Congress, and members

This election was warmly contested by the parties. and a larger vote polled than at any previous elec-tion in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and formally abandoned, and this will go far toward a final settlement of the unhappy differ

ar toward a man settlement of the unnappy differences in Kansas.

If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legi-lature and people of Kansas, under their constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable, but too common crimes without outside interference. The people of Kansas have then "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the Organic Act, framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and other State officers," and they now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created.

For my own part I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of noncommon crimes without outside interference.

admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of nonintervention, sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its ex-

The election, which was peacefully conducted un-The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election. As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its impediate admission into the Union as well as the dismediate admission into the Union as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agriculture and mechanical industry. The people, then, will be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way. mediate admission into the Union as well as the dis-

affairs in their own way.

If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people," and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform and alphila their form of government in reform, and abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper.

reform, and aboush their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper.

The great Sta'e of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the constitution of Kan-as after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may at its first session submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Coustitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without

AL PRATHER & MITH. 45 Mainer.

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this the equality of the sovereign States comprising the Union would be violated and the use and en

the Union would be violated and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly one-half the members of the confederacy.

Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except through the means of a constitutional provision; and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting her into the Union under her present constitution. On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afdelegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would have put a final end to slavery agitation—at least in Congress—which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, to far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between the admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.

Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not or right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result Every patriot in the country had indulged the

and not of right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when con-trasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never, be forgotten that in proportion to its insig-nificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning vasisted the careful. may affect a tew thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union, where slavery is recognized under the constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and unit to the whole country. Already the affice of or kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of that Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the

Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and would soon die away for want of outside aliment; and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot-box. Besides, and no trifling consideration, I shall be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to the Carling of Covernor Walker. are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least 2,000 regular troops, under the command of General Harney, necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for the troops.

I have thus performed my duty in this important question under a deep sease of my responsibili-

that the period and the first in portant question under a deep sease of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and oninous clouds now invending over

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissi-pated, with honor to every portion of it by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I great-ly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A Colored Man Sold into Slavery.—An interesting case has been brought to the notice of Mayor Tiemann, of New York city, in which there is alleged the kidnapying of a colored man, who formerly lived in that city, and the selling of him to Virginia as alsaye. The name of the alleged kid apper is Mason Thomas, and that of the colored man George Ande son. Thomas sold Anderson in Richmond, Va, insisting that he was his slave. Owing to the persistent asseriions of Anderson to the contrary, and circumstances which developed themselves subsequent to the sale, Thomas was arrested by the Richmond authorities and taken before the Mayor. On hearing the statements of the parties, Mayor Mayo was inclined to believe the allegations of the colored man, and has written to Mayor Tiemann the circumstances. The proofs of Anderson's freedom have been forwarded to Richmond.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET, ontinue to quote \$3 75 to \$4, according to quality. Wheat

In groceries, sales of 70 hhds sugar at 6c, 50 hhds at 5%@ 6e, and 46 hhds in lots at 5% to 6%c; also, 40 bbls St. Louis refined at 11c. Sales of 230 bbls molasses at 22c, 250 bbls on private terms, and 40 hf bbls at 26c. Sales of 95 bags coffee at 10%c.

In provisions only small sales to fill orders, including about 50 bbls mess pork at \$14, 25 casks clear bacon sides and 10 casks shoulders at 81/2 and 61/4c, pkgs extra. Sales of 16 hhds tobacco—8 at \$3 15@\$3 95, 4 at \$5 10@ \$5 75, 1 at \$6 75, and 3 at \$7@\$7 75.

Sales of raw whisky at 16c.
A sale of 100 bales Cannelton sheetings at 14c. Freights scarce and rates low.

CINCINNATI Feb 5 P M Flour is firm at \$3 70@\$3 75 for superfine, with sales o 2,000 bbls. Whisky advanced to 16c. Large sales of bulk meat at 5%c for shoulders and 6c for sides, 1,500 bxs middles at 7c for Cumberland cut. Mess pork held at \$13 75. Lard quiet at 8%c for bbls. Sugar firm at 5%@6%c, M lasses 23@23%c. Coffee 10%@10%c. Cloverseed \$5 50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, P. M. The cotton market is nearly swept of supplies, and prices have accordingly advanced, quotations being %c better to-day, with sales of 2,500 bales at 11c for Orleans middlings. Flour firm—16,500 bbls sold. Wheat firm—12,000 bus sold. Corn continues dull. Mess pork steady at \$15 50@\$15 65. Bacon closed heavy at 8%c for long ribbed, 8c for hams, 5% for shoulders. Whisky closed steady at 21c. Sugar quiet. Tobacco 17@18c. Coffee buoyant and advanced—sales of 4,000 bags at 9@11c. Spirits turpentine closed firm at 46@ 46%c. Rosin buoyant at 40c. Freights are active—grain to Liverpool 1* 10d@2s. Stocks are lower—Cumberland Coal Company 18, Illinois Central 95%, Lacrosse and Milwaukee 10%, Reading 57%,

Michigan Southern 20%, New York Central 81, Erie 24%. Galena and Chicago 80, Michigan Central 65, Cleveland & Toledo 43%, Missouri 6's 83%, Pennsylvania Coal Co. 71. Sterling exchange firm at 9%@10 % cent. prem.

New Obleans, Feb. 5, P. M. Cotton—sales to-day of 10,500 bales at 10%@10%c for Orleans middling, sales of the week 56,000 bales, receipts last week 60,500 bales, receipts less than last year 171,000 bales, receipts at all the Southern ports less than last year 522,000 bales, stock at this port 397,000 bales. Molasses at 22@24c. Red wheat 95c and white \$1 15@\$1 20. Mixed corn 58c oulders 5%@5%c and hams 6%@6%c. Rio coffee 8%@ 10%c. Freights stiffer but unchanged. Exchange on Loudon 103% @108 and on New York 99% @100.

ST. Louis, Feb. 5, P. M Flour quiet at \$3 90. Wheat is quiet—red 97c and white 5c@\$1. Corn dull at 37%c. Oats dull at 37%c. Hemp is selling at \$75@\$80.

Elegant Books.

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, or Types of Womanly Attributes of all Lands and Ages, by Mary Cowden Clarke, with 17 steel plate illustrations. Price Si2.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or Society Under the First Empire, with portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines; by Frank B. Goodrich. \$1250.

For sale by 84 Fourth st., near Market,